# Wetland Investigation – GPS Mapping Report\*

\*(Preliminary Mapping is not a Jurisdictional Delineation of Wetland Boundaries)

## I-94 East-West Corridor Study: Preliminary Wetland Investigation WisDOT ID# 1060-27-01

Milwaukee County

Prepared for

# **Wisconsin Department of Transportation**

Southeast Region 141 Northwest Barstow St. Waukesha, WI 53187

### **REVISED OCTOBER 2012**

Prepared by

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Prepared for:	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Southeast Region 141 Northwest Barstow St. Waukesha, WI 53187	
Site Address:	Milwaukee County, Wisconsin	
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### I. Introduction

Per the request of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WDOT), GRAEF conducted a preliminary wetland mapping within a WDOT-defined Study Area along the I-94 East-West corridor from approximately North 25<sup>th</sup> Street to North 70<sup>th</sup> Street, US-41 from I-94 to State Street, and US-341 from I-94 to Canal Street in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. The Study Area is outlined in yellow on the Figure series 1 through 3 in Appendix A. The investigation was completed as part of the planning process for improvements to the I-94 corridor. The preliminary wetland mapping was conducted to determine the location and extent of jurisdictional wetlands that could potentially be impacted by the project. Fieldwork was completed from June12-15 by Ron Londre and Geof Parish of GRAEF.

GRAEF identified sixteen (16) wetland areas, hereby referred to as "W-1 through W-16", within the Study Area limits and one waterway, Menomonee River. All of the aforementioned wetlands and waterways are shown on Figures 2-1 through 2-7 in Appendix A.

### A. Background Review

Prior to performing the field investigation, GRAEF reviewed the *Wisconsin Wetland Inventory* (WWI) (Figures 3-1 through 3-7, Appendix A) and aerial photographs from 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010 that were viewed on Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's (SEWRPC's), online GIS Portal<sup>1</sup>. The 2010 aerial photograph, obtained from SEWRPC, was used as the base map for the series of Figures (2 and 3) in Appendix A. Together, these ancillary data sources were used to gather background data in order to identify, preliminarily map, and discuss wetlands within the Study Area.

### B. Field Investigation Methods

Using the information from the background review, GRAEF field-checked all potential wetlands within the Study Area corridor looking for outwards signs of wetland hydrology and dominant hydrophytic vegetation. Preliminary wetland boundaries were located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) with sub-meter accuracy. The

http://maps..orsewrpcg/regionallandinfo/regionalmapping/default.shtm

resulting data were then used to create a plot of approximate wetland boundaries overlaid onto a 2010 aerial base map as depicted on Figures 2-1 through 2-7 (Appendix A). Additionally, each wetland was photographed to visually document conditions at the time of the fieldwork. A photograph of each wetland is included on a CD in Appendix D.

Plant species lists were prepared for each of the wetlands within the Study Area by conducting a meander survey. Lists of observed plant species and a *Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment*<sup>2</sup> (WFQA) for each list are provided in Appendix B. Presence of an "X" next to a plant species indicates a dominant or co-dominant species within each community. Taking into account the overall composition of each wetland's plant communities and its hydroperiod, the most appropriate classification was assigned to each wetland using classification system outlined in *The Wisconsin Department of Transportation Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline*<sup>3</sup>.

Each list was entered into an electronic database which uses numerical ratings between 0 and 10 ("C" values) assigned to each native plant species in Wisconsin based upon the probability it was found in a relatively intact and undisturbed plant community found in Wisconsin. The higher the number, the more likely that species was found in a high quality natural area. The average of the sum of all C Values for each recorded species is the "mean C value" which indicates overall relative disturbance the native plant community has undergone since pre-settlement conditions of the 1800's. The mean C value multiplied by the square root of the number of species recorded provides a Floristic Quality Index (FQI), which also provides an indicator of species richness. According to the authors of this floristic quality method, an FQI value lower than 20 is generally indicative of a highly disturbed plant community that is not ecologically significant, while an FQI value above 20 indicates that a plant community may be relatively undisturbed and possess high floristic qualities, but may also be ecologically insignificant. The

Bernthal, Tom. 2003. *Development of a Floristic Quality Assessment for Wisconsin*. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, 22 pp.

2012-0021.06 -2- October 2012

Wisconsin Department of Transportation Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline. 1993, revised March 2002. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Federal Highway Administration.

authors feel that an FQI above 35 is rare and indicative of a plant community with regional ecological significance.

The plant community lists provide a general characterization of wetland plant community composition and quality as well as potential for supporting conservative plant species and diverse wildlife habitat within the Study Area.

### II. Results and Discussion

### A. Background Review Results

### Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Review

The Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) (Figures 3-1 through 3-7, Appendix A) shows five wetlands or wetland complexes with four different mapped wetland communities within the Study Area which are located in the same approximate locations as W-1, W-2, W-3, and W-16. The mapped wetland cover types within the Study Area are as follows:

**F0H** = Flats/Unvegetated wet soil (F), Subclass unknown (0), Standing water, palustrine (H) **T3/ F0H** = Forested (T), Broad–leaved deciduous (3)/ /Unvegetated wet soil (F), Subclass unknown (0), Standing water, palustrine (H)

**WOHx** = Open Water (W), Subclass unknown (0), Wet soil, palustrine (H), excavated (x)

When compared to GRAEF's Preliminary Wetland Boundary Map (Figures 2-1 through 2-7, Appendix A), the WWI is generally consistent with the locations and cover types of wetlands W-1, W-2, W-3, and W-16 within the Study Area, however there are a number of discrepancies. For example twelve of the wetlands identified by GRAEF, including W-4 through W-15 were not shown on the WWI. These wetlands were small (<0.5 acre); therefore they may not have been easily detectable on aerial photography. Additionally, between 2007 and 2010 the change in land use from a commercial parcel to the creation of open space along the Menomonee River increased the size of the WWI wetland associated with W-16 to include a Wet Meadow.

Discrepancies between the WWI map and the GRAEF wetland map are attributed to the level of detail observable during field reconnaissance that cannot be observed by aerial observation alone.

### Soil Survey Review

The NRCS does not have soils mapped within the study area. Therefore, GRAEF conducted a comprehensive investigation of all areas within the study area to investigate the presence or absence of wetlands.

### Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs from 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010 were reviewed on SEWRPC's Regional Map Viewer to determine the potential extent of wetlands within the Study Area and to analyze potential plant community types prior to the fieldwork. The most recent aerial photograph from the year 2010 was used as the base map for the series of Figures (2 and 3) in Appendix A.

Wetland features are typically observed on aerial photographs as non-farmed light tones with texture (often indicating a sedge or wet meadow), as dark tones in farmed areas, or as solid black tones indicating presence of standing water such as in ponds, rivers, and permanently inundated wetlands.

### B. Field Investigation Findings

### Types of Wetlands Identified

A total of sixteen (16) wetland areas (W-1 through W-16, and one navigable waterway, (Menomonee River) were identified within the Study Area limits. All of the aforementioned wetlands area shown on Figures 2-1 through 2-7 in Appendix A. On-site photographs of each wetland are located on the CD in Appendix D. All of the wetlands within the Study Area were GPS-located.

Wetlands in the Study Area were classified according to the system outlined in *The Wisconsin Department of Transportation Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline*. The Wetland Information Table in Appendix E lists the location

(Township, Range and Section 1/4), WDOT wetland classification, dominant species, FQI, WWI mapped wetland type, association with a mapped waterway, for each identified wetland within the Study Area. The table also provides additional relevant comments and an opinion of jurisdiction based on a significant nexus to waterways that are known to be tributaries to navigable waters of the U.S. However, the final determination on this jurisdictional status of each wetland must be made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). It is GRAEF's opinion that all of the wetlands in the Study Area, with the exceptions of wetlands W-1, W-2, W-3 and W-16, appear to be isolated and would likely be under the jurisdiction of only the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), however this would require a jurisdictional determination by the USACE. Wetlands W-1, W-2, W-3 and W-16 appear to be non-isolated and would likely be under the jurisdictions of the WDNR and the USACE. Two of the wetlands W-1 and W-3 appear to been constructed for and serving as storm water detention basins as evident by the shape, location, and presence of inlet and outlet structures. However, because all three wetland criteria were identified they were determined to be wetlands.

In general, most of the wetlands in the Study Area corridor exhibited varying degrees of degradation that likely resulted in part from incompatible land use, such as hydrologic disturbances, frequent land alterations, and sedimentation and pollution from runoff. Evidence of degradation included physical disturbance such as the predominance of aggressive non-native plant species, deposited sediment, and salt damage.

### Other Waters Identified

In addition to the identified wetlands, one perennial waterway, Menomonee River, was observed within the Study Area. According to the WDNR's Surface Water Data Viewer<sup>4</sup>, the Menomonee River is a Natural Heritage Inventory Water (NHI) and is considered an Area of Special Natural Resources Interest (ASNRI). This special designation may be important during a potential permitting scenario as these areas are typically more environmentally sensitive and therefore may require avoidance or a more environmentally sensitive design approach.

http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/imf/imf.jsp?site=SurfaceWaterViewer

### **III. Summary**

Based on the preliminary wetland mapping completed by GRAEF, there are sixteen (16) wetland areas (W-1 through W-16) and one navigable waterway (Menomonee River) within the Study Area limits. Most of the wetlands are small to medium sized and degraded due to urban land use practices.

Since a preliminary mapping is not a jurisdictional delineation of wetland boundaries, Methods outlined in the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*<sup>5</sup> (Corps Manual), the August 2010 *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0)*<sup>6</sup> (*Midwest Supplement*), and the *Basic Guide to Wisconsin's Wetlands and their Boundaries*<sup>7</sup> should be used to further refine the wetlands within the Study Area in the event that any new construction are planned. Twelve of the wetlands (W-4 through W-15) in the Study Area appear to be isolated, with W-1, W-2, W-3 and W-16 that are likely to be under the jurisdictions of both the WDNR and USACE. The final jurisdictional determination lies with the USACE and it is recommended that such a determination be made for W-4 through W-15. Any alteration of the land within these wetlands area may require a joint Section 404 with 401 Water Quality Certification from one or both of these agencies. In addition, environmentally sensitive areas with special designations may require avoidance or a more thoughtful design approach.

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Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

Environmental Laboratory. August 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0). U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Research & Development Center, Vicksburg, MS.

WI Department of Administration, WI Coastal Management Program. 1995. Basic Guide to Wisconsin's Wetlands and their Boundaries. WI Coastal Management Program, Madison, WI

# **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A** Figures

**Appendix B** Plant Community Lists

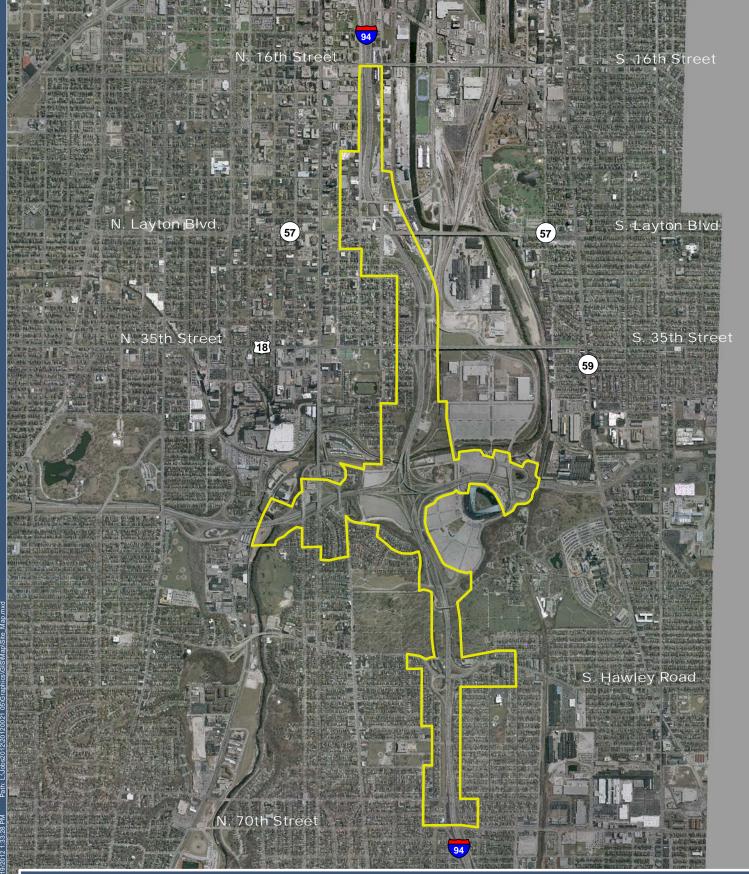
Appendix C Site Photographs on

CD

**Appendix D** Wetland Summary

**Table** 

# APPENDIX A Figures



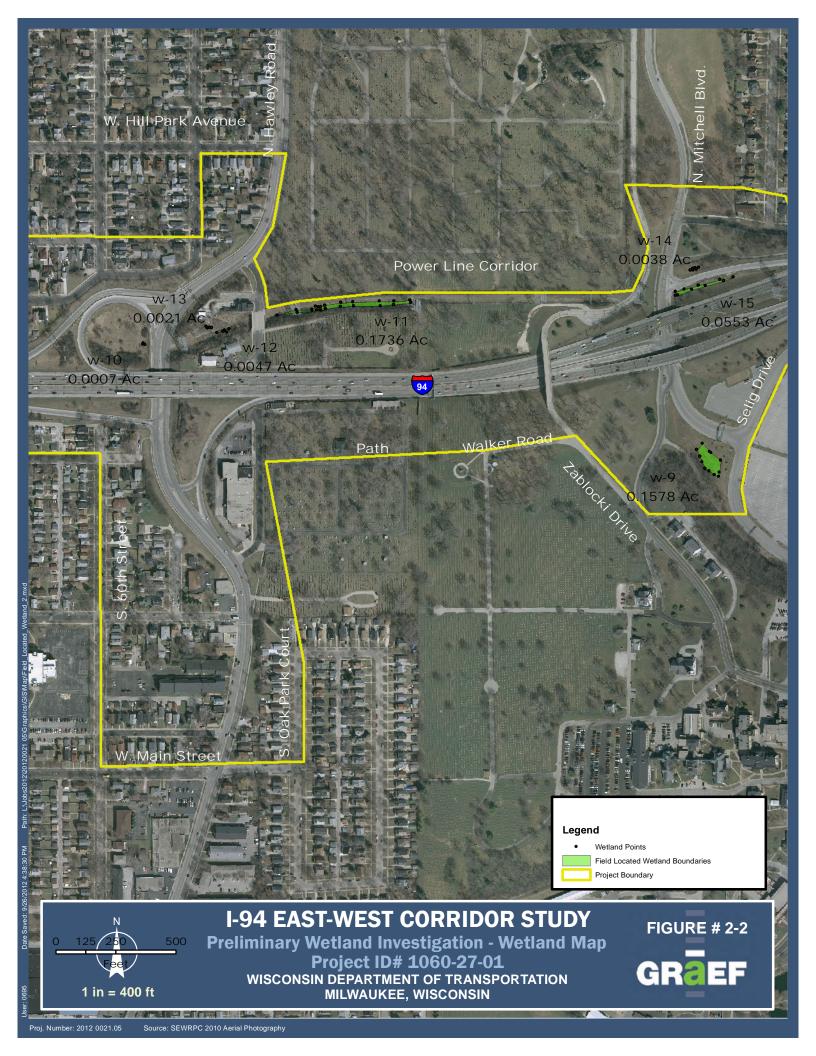


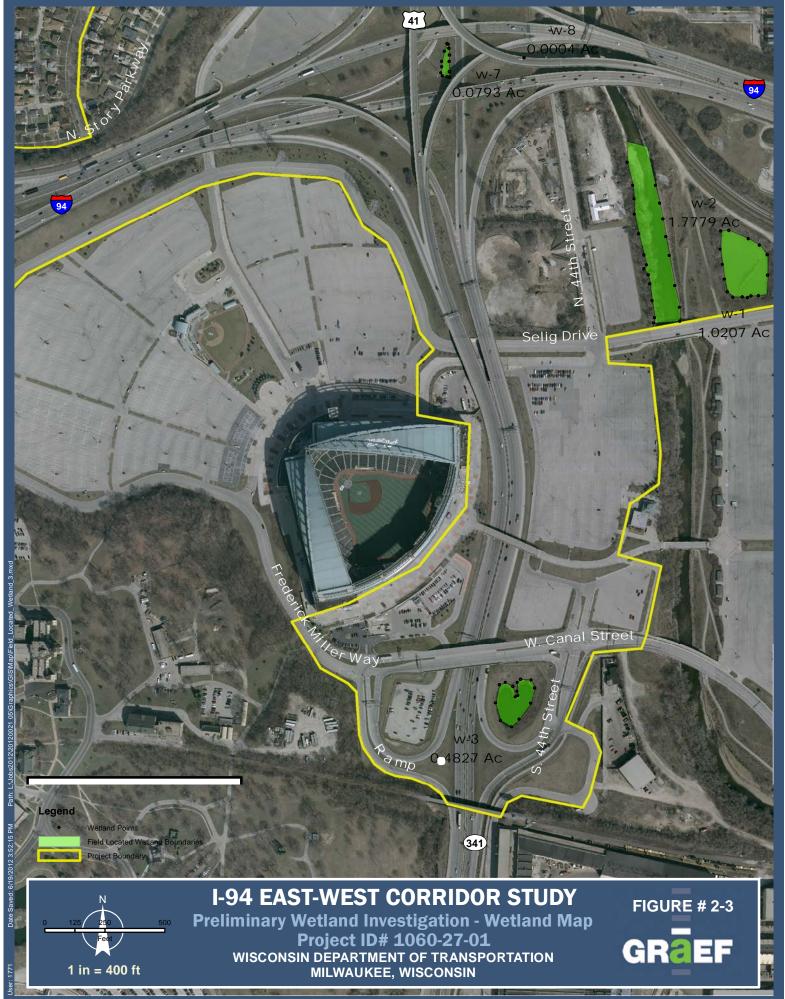
# **I-94 EAST-WEST CORRIDOR STUDY**

Preliminary Wetland Investigation - Site Map Project ID# 1060-27-01 WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN FIGURE # 1

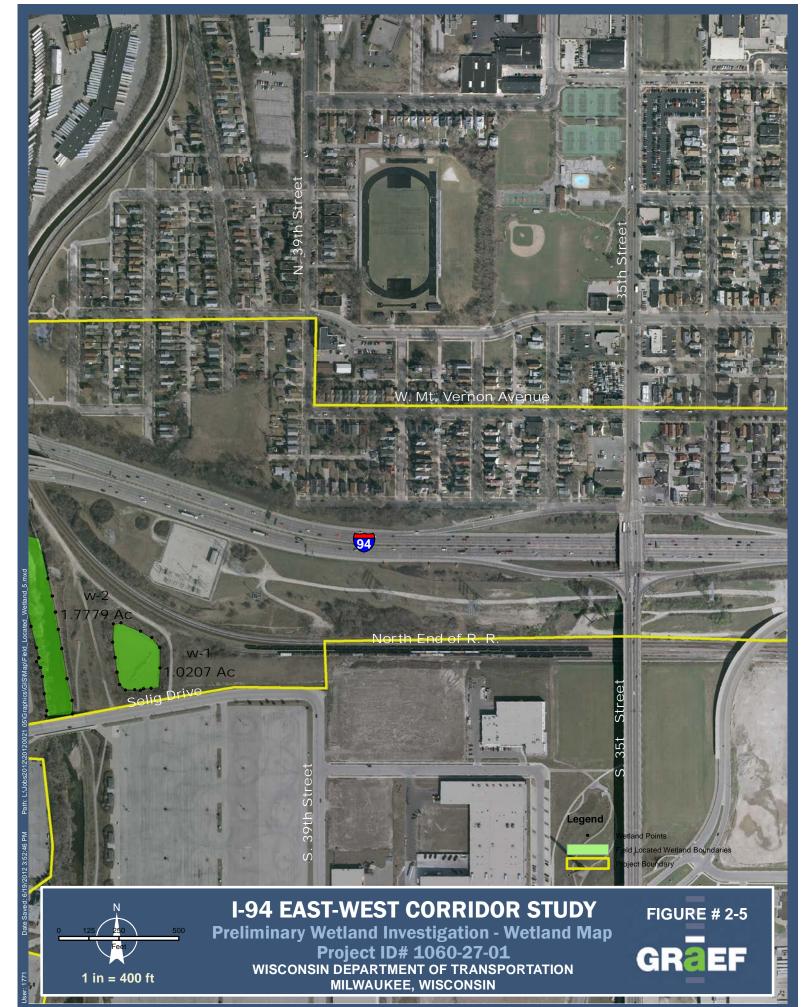


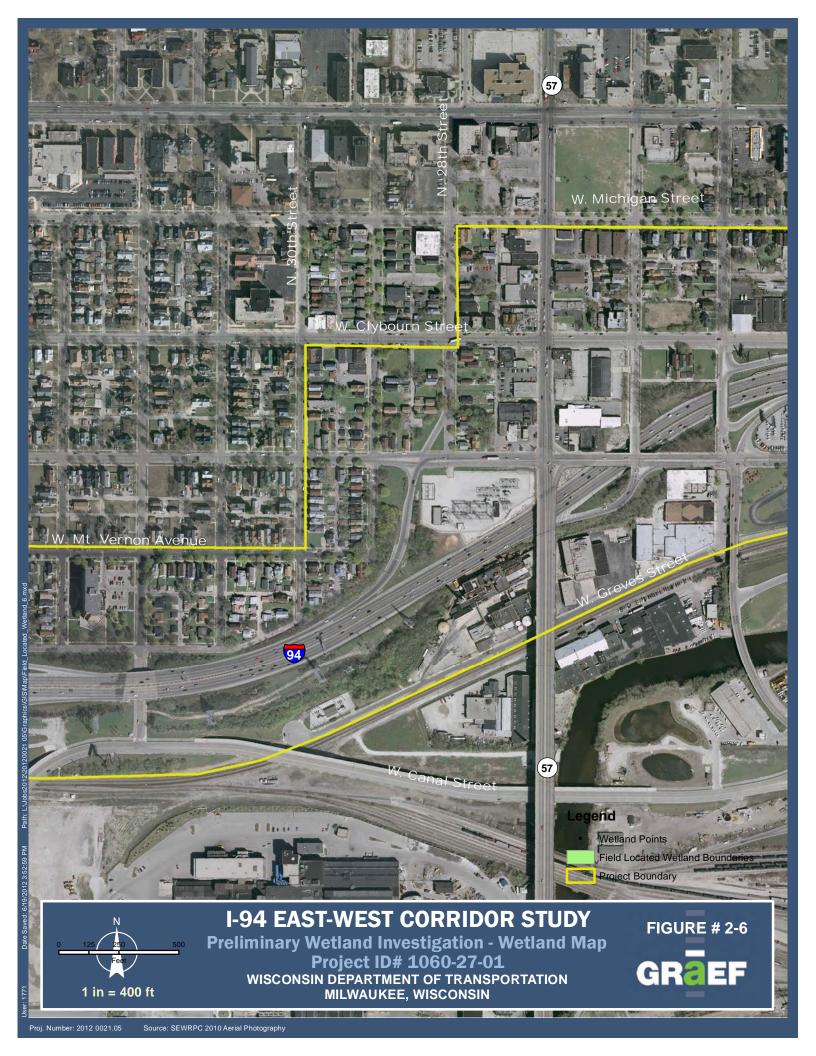


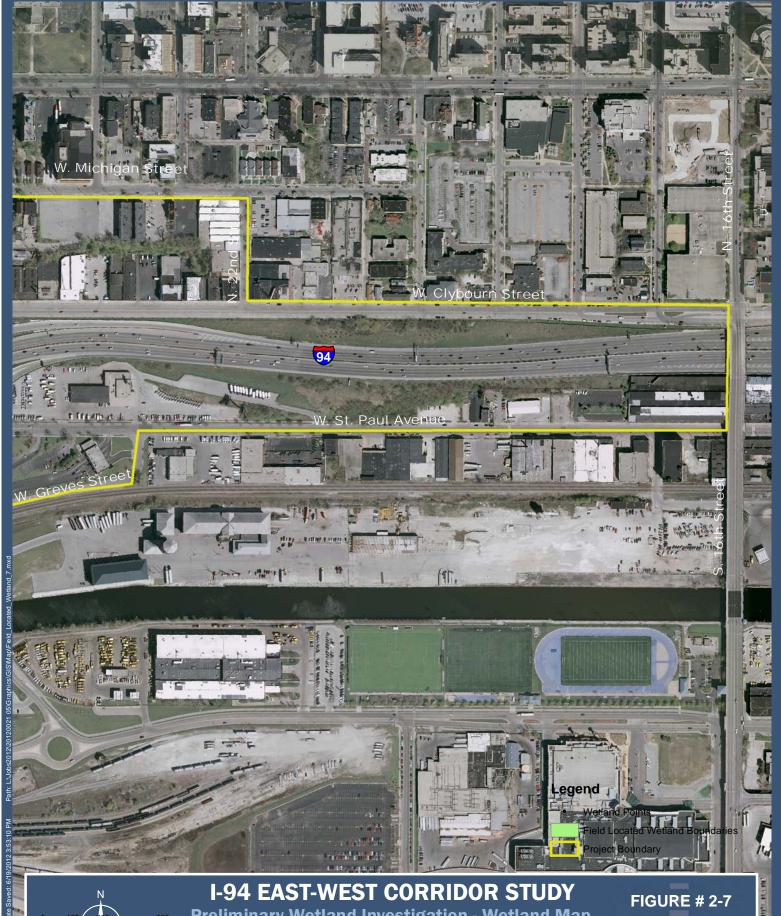


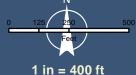








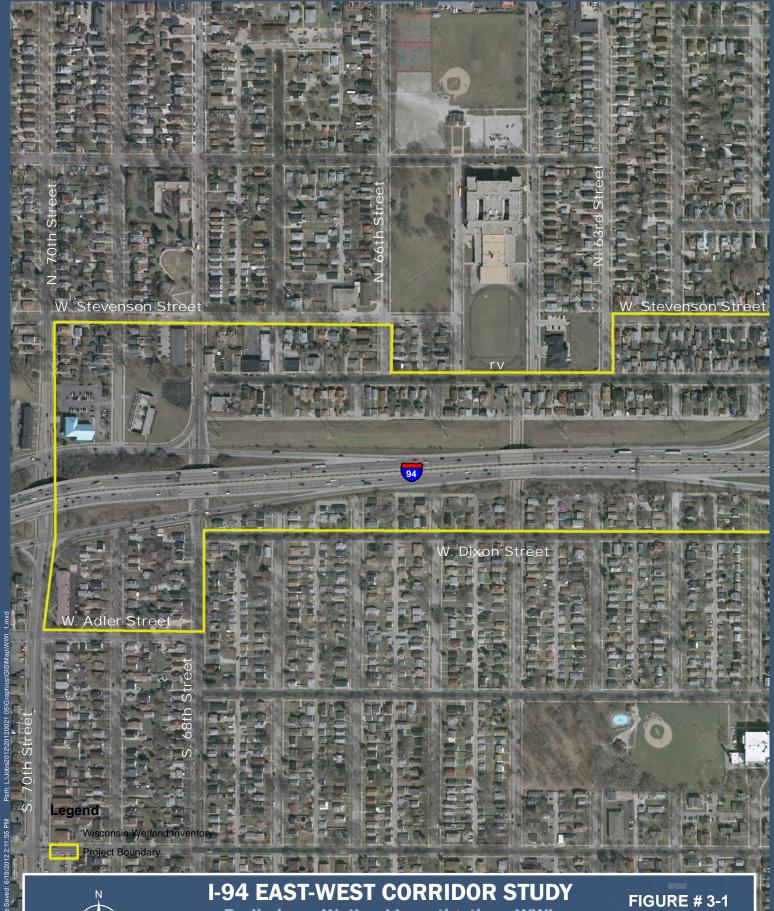


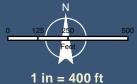


Preliminary Wetland Investigation - Wetland Map
Project ID# 1060-27-01

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



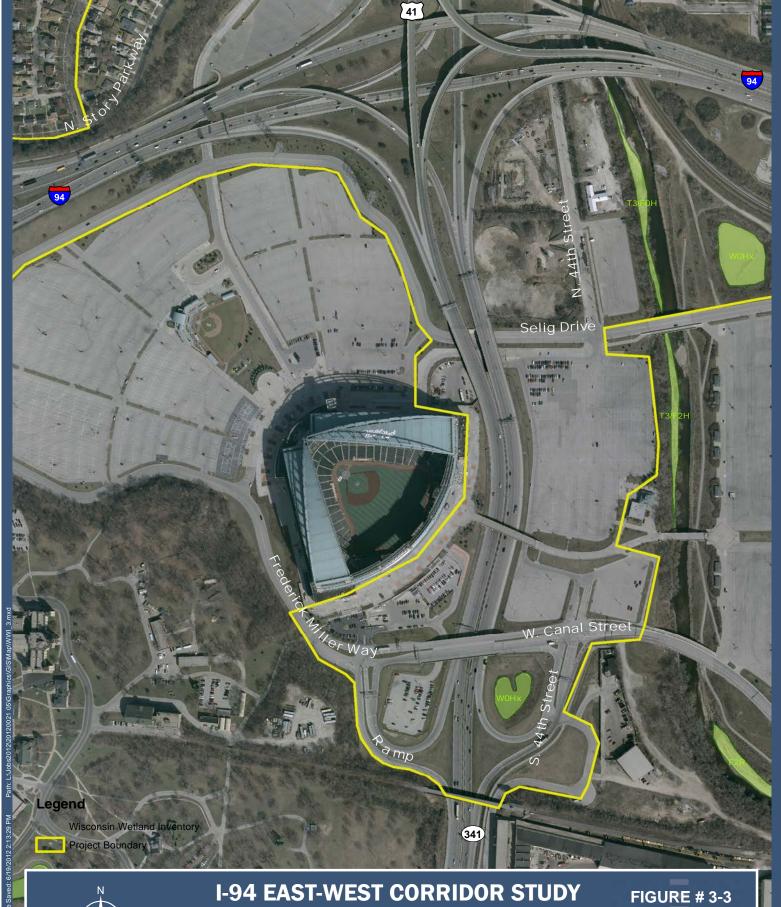


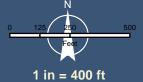


Preliminary Wetland Investigation - WWI
Project ID# 1060-27-01
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN









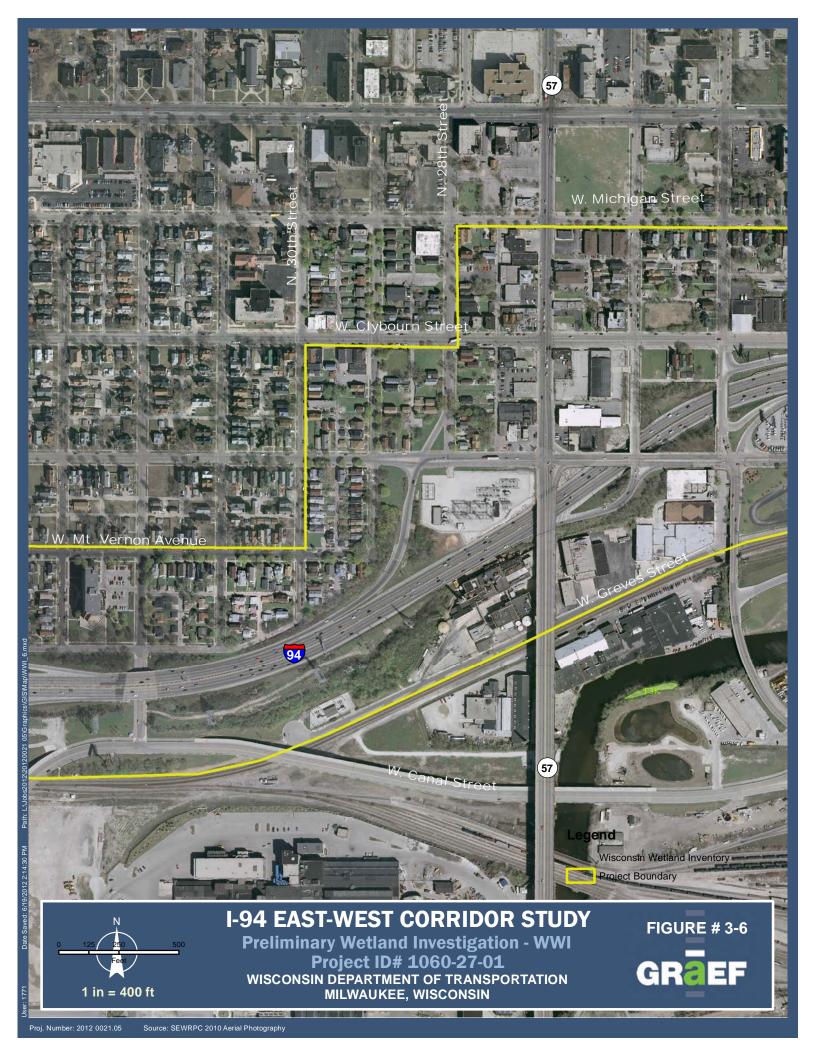
Preliminary Wetland Investigation - WWI
Project ID# 1060-27-01

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN











# APPENDIX B Plant Community Lists

### **GENERAL NOTES FOR PLANT LISTS**

### **Indicator Category Information**

The representative vascular plant species for the wetlands are listed in the following tables, along with their indicator categories. The indicator category information was obtained from the National Wetland Plant List Midwest Region or North Central / North East Region. The indicator category designates the expected frequency of occurrence of a given plant species in wetlands of the Midwest Region on the North Central / North East Region of the United States (the specific region is indicated on each list). The following is an explanation of the indicator category designation:

Indicator Category of Occurrence	Expected Frequency
OBL	≥ 99%
FACW	98% - 67%
FAC	33% - 66%
FACU	32% - 2%
UPL	≤ 1%

### Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment (WFQA)

The Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment method (Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, 2001 -WFQA) was used to quantitatively determine the floristic quality of the plant communities described within and adjacent to the wetlands in the study area. This method follows Swink & Wilhelm (1994) and is used as a rapid indicator of the ecological quality of plant communities. The WFQA uses numerical ratings between 0 and 10 ("C" values) assigned to each native plant species in Wisconsin based upon the probability it was found in a relatively intact and undisturbed plant community found in Wisconsin. The higher the number, the more likely that species was found in a high quality natural area. The average of the sum of all C Values for each recorded species is the "mean C value" which indicates overall relative disturbance the native plant community has undergone since pre-settlement conditions of the 1800's. The mean C value multiplied by the square root of the number of species recorded provides a Floristic Quality Index (FQI), which also provides an indicator of species richness. According to the authors of the original methodology (Swink and Wilhelm, 1994), an FQI value below than 20 generally indicates a disturbed plant community with a low probability of being ecologically significant. An FQI value above 20 generally indicates a plant community that is relatively undisturbed and possesses high floristic qualities, but may not be ecologically significant. The authors believe that an FQI above 35 is rare and indicates that a plant community has ecological significance.

#### References:

Swink, F. and G. Wilhelm (1994). *Plants of the Chicago Region*, 4th ed., Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, 921 pp.

Bernthal, Tom (June 2003). *Development of a Floristic Quality Assessment for Wisconsin*, WDNR – Bureau of Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, 22 pp.

## **FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT**



### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-1 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: WOHx WisDOT: RPE, SS, AB

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
	Χ	Agrimonia gryposepala	common agrimony	FACU	2
	Χ	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	annual bur-sage	FACU	0
	Χ	Asclepias incarnata	swamp milkweed	OBL	5
	Χ	Bidens frondosa	Devil's-Pitchfork	FACW	
	Χ	Carex blanda	common wood sedge	FAC	3
	Χ	Carex hystericina	bottlebrush sedge	OBL	3
	Χ	Carex lacustris	common lake sedge	OBL	6
Χ	Χ	Carex vulpinoidea	brown fox sedge	FACW	2
		Coronilla varia	crown-vetch	NI	
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
Χ	Χ	Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spike-rush	OBL	3
	Χ	Euthamia graminifolia	grass-leaved goldenrod	FACW	4
	Χ	Fragaria virginiana	thick-leaved wild strawberry	FACU	1
	Χ	Geum aleppicum	yellow avens	FACW	3
		Juncus compressus	round-fruited rush	OBL	
Χ	Χ	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	FACW	4
	Χ	Leersia oryzoides	rice cut grass	OBL	3
		Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot deer-vetch	FACU	
		Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	OBL	
		Morus alba	Russian mulberry	FAC	
	Χ	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU	5
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FACU	
		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
	Χ	Populus deltoides	plains cottonwood	FAC	2
	Χ	Salix discolor	pussy willow	FACW	2
Χ	Χ	Salix interior	Sandbar Willow	FACW	2
	Χ	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontar	ni great bulrush	OBL	4
	Χ	Scirpus cyperinus	wool-grass	OBL	4
	Χ	Scutellaria lateriflora	blue skullcap	OBL	5
	Χ	Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	FACW	3
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
	Χ	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	FACW	1
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-1 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: WOHX WISDOT: RPE, SS, AB

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
				Σ =	72
			$\overline{G}$ $\overline{M}$	N =	25
			$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	2.88
				FQI =	14.40

## FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT



### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-2 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: T3/F0H WisDOT: RPF, AB

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
	Χ	Acer negundo	box elder	FAC	0
	Χ	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	FACW	2
	Χ	Ageratina altissima	White Snakeroot	FACU	1
		Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	FAC	
	Χ	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	annual bur-sage	FACU	0
Χ	Χ	Ambrosia trifida	giant ragweed	FAC	0
		Arctium minus	common burdock	FACU	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
	Χ	Erigeron philadelphicus	common fleabane	FACW	2
Χ	Χ	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	FACW	2
	Χ	Geum aleppicum	yellow avens	FACW	3
		Hesperis matronalis	dame's rocket	FACU	
		Juncus compressus	round-fruited rush	OBL	
	Χ	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	FACW	4
		Leonurus cardiaca	lion's-tail	NI	
Χ		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	OBL	
		Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweet-clover	FACU	
		Morus alba	Russian mulberry	FAC	
	Χ	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU	5
	Χ	Persicaria pensylvanica	Pinkweed	FACW	1
Χ		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass	FACU	
		Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	FAC	
		Salix babylonica	weeping willow	FACW	
Χ	Χ	Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	FACW	3
Χ	Χ	Symphyotrichum lateriflorus	calico aster	FACW	3
	Χ	Thalictrum thalictroides	rue-anemone	FACU	7
	Χ	Ulmus americana	American elm	FACW	3
		Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	UPL	
	Χ	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	FACW	1
	Х	Viola sororia	door-yard violet	FAC	3
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-2 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: T3/F0H WisDOT: RPF, AB

Dominant Native Scientific Name Common Name Status C-Value  $FQI = \overline{C} \sqrt{N} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{Indicator} & \text{WI} \\ \text{Status} & \text{C-Value} \\ N = 18 \\ \overline{C} = 2.33 \end{array}$ 

FQI =

9.90





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-3 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: W0Hx WisDOT: RPE, AB

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
	Χ	Eupatorium altissimum	upland boneset	NI	4
	Χ	Helenium autumnale	common sneezeweed	FACW	4
	Χ	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	FACW	4
		Leucanthemum vulgare	ox-eye daisy	NI	
		Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot deer-vetch	FACU	
		Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	OBL	
		Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweet-clover	FACU	
	Χ	Oenothera biennis	bastard evening-primrose	FACU	1
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
	Χ	Pycnanthemum virginianum	common mountain mint	FACW	6
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
	Χ	Salix interior	Sandbar Willow	FACW	2
	Χ	Salix nigra	black willow	OBL	4
	Χ	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontar	ni great bulrush	OBL	4
	Χ	Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	FACW	3
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
	Χ	Thalictrum dasycarpum	purple meadow-rue	FACW	4
Х		Typha angustifolia	narrow-leaved cat-tail	OBL	
	Χ	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	FACW	1

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sum_{N=12}^{\Sigma=12}$$

$$\overline{C} = 3.33$$

$$FQI = 11.55$$





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-4 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

**Community Classification:** Region: MW

**WWI: Not Indicated** WisDOT:

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Elymus repens	quackgrass	FACU	
		Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot deer-vetch	FACU	
Χ		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
Χ		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
				Σ =	3
		7	$\overline{G}$ $\overline{N}$	N =	1
		I	$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	3.00

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & 2 & 3 \\
 & N = & 1 \\
 & \overline{C} = & 3.00 \\
 & FQI = & 3.00
\end{array}$$



## **FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT**

### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-5 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: Not Indicated WisDOT: M

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Bromus inermis	smooth brome	FACU	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
Χ	Χ	Leersia oryzoides	rice cut grass	OBL	3
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
				Σ =	6
		7	$\overline{C}$ $\overline{N}$	N =	2
		I	$QI = C\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	3.00
				FQI =	4.24



### **FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT**

### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-6 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: Not Indicated WisDOT: M

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
		Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	FAC	
	Χ	Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	FACU	1
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Hesperis matronalis	dame's rocket	FACU	
		Leonurus cardiaca	lion's-tail	NI	
		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
Χ		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
	Χ	Rhus glabra	smooth sumac	NI	2
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2
				Σ =	5
				N =	3

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Sigma & 5 \\
N & 3 \\
\overline{C} & 1.67 \\
FQI & 2.89
\end{array}$$





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-7 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	FAC	
		Arctium minus	common burdock	FACU	
	Χ	Asclepias verticillata	whorled milkweed	FACU	2
		Brassica nigra	black mustard	NI	
		Bromus inermis	smooth brome	FACU	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	FACU	
		Leucanthemum vulgare	ox-eye daisy	NI	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
Χ		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass	FACU	
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
		Thlaspi arvense	field pennycress	FACU	
Χ		Typha x glauca	hybrid cat-tail	OBL	
_	_			7 =	5

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sum = 5$$

$$N = 2$$

$$\overline{C} = 2.50$$

$$FQI = 3.54$$





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-8 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
X		Typha angustifolia	narrow-leaved cat-tail	OBL	
				Σ =	0
			$\overline{G}$ $\overline{M}$	N =	0
			$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	0
				FQI =	0



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-9 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
	Χ	Andropogon gerardii	big blue-stem	FAC	4
	Χ	Carex vulpinoidea	brown fox sedge	FACW	2
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	FACU	
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
	Χ	Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spike-rush	OBL	3
Χ	Χ	Equisetum arvense	common horsetail	FAC	1
	Χ	Erigeron philadelphicus	common fleabane	FACW	2
	Χ	Eupatorium perfoliatum	boneset	OBL	6
	Χ	Helenium autumnale	common sneezeweed	FACW	4
Χ	Χ	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	FACW	4
		Leucanthemum vulgare	ox-eye daisy	NI	
		Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	OBL	
	Χ	Monarda fistulosa	bee balm	FACU	3
	Χ	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU	5
		Pastinaca sativa	wild parsnip	NI	
		Penstemon digitalis	false foxglove	FAC	
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FACU	
	Х	Rudbeckia hirta	black-eyed Susan	FACU	4
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
Χ	Х	Salix interior	Sandbar Willow	FACW	2
	Χ	Salix nigra	black willow	OBL	4
	Χ	Scutellaria lateriflora	blue skullcap	OBL	5
	Χ	Silphium laciniatum	compass-plant	NI	8
	Χ	Silphium perfoliatum	cup-plant	FACW	4
	Χ	Solidago canadensis	Canadian goldenrod	FACU	1
	Χ	Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	FACW	3
	Χ	Symphyotrichum ciliolatus	Lindley's aster	NI	4
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
	Χ	Toxicodendron radicans	common eastern poison-ivy	FAC	4
Χ		Typha angustifolia	narrow-leaved cat-tail	OBL	
	Χ	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	FACW	1
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-9 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
				Σ =	79
			$\overline{G}$ $\overline{M}$	N =	23
			$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	3.43
				FOI =	16.47





June 2012

Wetland ID: W-10 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
		Bromus inermis	smooth brome	FACU	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
				Σ =	0
			$\overline{C}$ $\overline{N}$	N =	0
			$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C} =$	0
				FQI =	0



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-11 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Valu
	Χ	Agrimonia gryposepala	common agrimony	FACU	2
		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	FAC	
	Χ	Carex vulpinoidea	brown fox sedge	FACW	2
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	FACU	
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
	Χ	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	FACW	2
	Χ	Glyceria striata	fowl manna grass	OBL	4
	Χ	Impatiens capensis	orange jewelweed	FACW	2
Χ	Χ	Juncus canadensis	Canadian rush	OBL	7
Χ	Χ	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	FACW	4
	Χ	Leersia oryzoides	rice cut grass	OBL	3
		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
	Χ	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU	5
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FACU	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
		Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	FAC	
	Χ	Scirpus atrovirens	dark-green bulrush	OBL	3
		Solanum dulcamara	bittersweet nightshade	FAC	
	х	Juncus alpinoarticulatus	northern green rush	OBL	6
	Χ	Viola sororia	door-yard violet	FAC	3
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2
				Σ =	45

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sum = 45$$

$$N = 13$$

$$\overline{C} = 3.46$$

$$FQI = 12.48$$



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-12 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
Χ		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
Χ	Χ	Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spike-rush	OBL	3
		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
		Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	FAC	
	Χ	Scirpus microcarpus	panicled bulrush	OBL	6
				Σ =	9

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} 9$$

$$N = 2$$

$$\overline{C} = 4.50$$

$$FQI = 6.36$$



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-13 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

	·	·	·	Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
	Χ	Acer negundo	box elder	FAC	0
	Χ	Bidens cernua	Nodding Burr-Marigold	OBL	4
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
Χ	Χ	Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spike-rush	OBL	3
	Χ	Juncus canadensis	Canadian rush	OBL	7
		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
	Χ	Persicaria pensylvanica	Pinkweed	FACW	1
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FACU	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
		Solanum dulcamara	bittersweet nightshade	FAC	
			<del>_</del>	Σ =	15
				N =	5

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Sigma & & 15 \\
N & & 5 \\
\overline{C} & & 3.00 \\
FQI & & 6.71
\end{array}$$



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-14 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: Not Indicated VisDOT: M

WisDOT:		M		Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	C-Value
Χ		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	FACU	
		Coronilla varia	crown-vetch	NI	
		Elymus repens	quackgrass	FACU	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
				Σ =	0
			$\overline{G}$ $\overline{N}$	N =	0
			$FQI = C\sqrt{N}$	$\overline{C}$ –	0

FQI =

0



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-15 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
	Χ	Asclepias verticillata	whorled milkweed	FACU	2
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Coronilla varia	crown-vetch	NI	
		Elymus repens	quackgrass	FACU	
		Nepeta cataria	catnip	FACU	
	Х	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU	5
Χ		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	
	Х	Rhus hirta	staghorn sumac	NI	2
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
		Thlaspi arvense	field pennycress	FACU	
				Σ =	9
				A.1	2

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Sigma & 9 \\
N & 3 \\
\overline{C} & 3.00 \\
FQI & 5.20
\end{array}$$



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-16 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: FH2 WisDOT: M, RPF, RPE

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
	Χ	Acer negundo	box elder	FAC	0
	Χ	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	FACW	2
	Χ	Ageratina altissima	White Snakeroot	FACU	1
		Agrostis gigantea	redtop	FACW	
		Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	FAC	
	Χ	Ambrosia trifida	giant ragweed	FAC	0
		Brassica nigra	black mustard	NI	
	Χ	Carex cristatella	crested oval sedge	FACW	4
	Χ	Carex scoparia	broom sedge	FACW	4
	Χ	Carex vulpinoidea	brown fox sedge	FACW	2
		Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	FACU	
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	FACU	
	Χ	Conyza canadensis	Canadian horseweed	FACU	0
		Daucus carota	Queen Anne's-lace	NI	
		Elymus repens	quackgrass	FACU	
	Χ	Erigeron philadelphicus	common fleabane	FACW	2
	Χ	Eupatorium altissimum	upland boneset	NI	4
Χ	Χ	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	FACW	2
	Χ	Helenium autumnale	common sneezeweed	FACW	4
		Hordeum jubatum	foxtail barley	FAC	
		Leucanthemum vulgare	ox-eye daisy	NI	
		Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot deer-vetch	FACU	
		Lysimachia nummularia	creeping-Charlie	FACW	
		Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	OBL	
		Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweet-clover	FACU	
		Morus alba	Russian mulberry	FAC	
	Χ	Oenothera biennis	bastard evening-primrose	FACU	1
Χ	Χ	Panicum virgatum	switch grass	FAC	4
Χ		Persicaria maculosa	Lady's-Thumb	FACW	
	Χ	Persicaria pensylvanica	Pinkweed	FACW	1
		Phalaris arundinacea	reed canary grass	FACW	
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FACU	
		Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass	FACU	
Χ		Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC	



#### I-94 East-West Corridor WisDOTID# 1060-27-01 GRAEF PN 2012-0021.05

June 2012

Wetland ID: W-16 Observer(s): Ron Londre, Geof Parish

Community Classification: Region: MW

WWI: FH2
WisDOT: M, RPF, RPE

				Indicator	WI
Dominant	Native	Scientific Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Status	C-Value
		Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	FAC	
		Rumex crispus	curly dock	FAC	
	Χ	Salix nigra	black willow	OBL	4
	Χ	Sambucus canadensis	American elder	NI	3
	Χ	Scirpus atrovirens	dark-green bulrush	OBL	3
		Solanum dulcamara	bittersweet nightshade	FAC	
		Sonchus arvensis	field sow-thistle	FACU	
	Χ	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	FACW	3
	Χ	Symphyotrichum sagittifolius	arrow-leaved aster	NI	3
		Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion	FACU	
		Thlaspi arvense	field pennycress	FACU	
		Trifolium pratense	red clover	FACU	
	Χ	Ulmus americana	American elm	FACW	3
		Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	UPL	
	Χ	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	FACW	1
	Χ	Vitis riparia	river-bank grape	FACW	2
	Χ	Xanthium strumarium	common cocklebur	FAC	1
				Σ =	54
				N =	24

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sum = 54$$

$$N = 24$$

$$\overline{C} = 2.25$$

$$FQI = 11.02$$

### **APPENDIX C**

Site Photographs on CD

# APPENDIX D Wetland Summary Table

## Appendix D Wetland Information Table I-94 East-West Corridor Milwaukee County, WI

Miliwaukee County, Wi										
Wetland ID	Location Description	Classification <sup>1</sup>	Dominant Plant Species	Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	Mapped Waterway?	Opinion of Jurisdiction (Isolated / Non- Isolated)	WWI Classification	Comments		
W-1	NW1/4 NW1/4 S36 T7N R21E	RPE, SS, AB	Carex vulpinoidea, Eleocharis obtusa, Juncus dudleyi, Salix interior	14.40	No	Non-Isolated	WOHx	Stormwater detention pond exhibiting wetland criteria, comprosed of a wetland shorline leading to standing water. Appears to be connected to the Menomonee River through oulet structures.		
W-2	SW1/4 SW1/4 S25 T7N R21E	RPE, AB	Ambrosia trifida, Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Lysimachia nummularia, Phalaris arundinacea, Solidago gigantea, Symphyotrichum lateriflorus	9.90	Yes	Non-Isolated	I 13/FOH	Floodplain and mud flats along the Menomonee River, Includes the surface water of the Menomonee River.		
W-3	NW1/4 NW1/4 S36 T7N R21E	RPE, AB	Typha angustifolia	11.55	No	Non-Isolated	WOHx	Stormwater detention pond exhibiting wetland criteria, comprosed of a wetland shorline leading to standing water. Appears to be connected to the Menomonee River through oulet structures.		
W-4	NE1/4 SE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	M, AB	Phalaris arundinacea, Poa pratensis, Rumex crispus	3.00	No	Isolated	Not indicated	Wetland area is a low point where water is trapped between roadway and rail road tracks.		
W-5	NE1/4 SE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Leersia oryzoides, Poa pratensis	4.24	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is a low point where water is trapped between roadway and rail road tracks. This wetland extends norht outside of the study area.		
W-6	NE1/4 SE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Phalaris arundinacea	2.89	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is a low point beside US-41 where water is trapped between the highway and an upland area.		
W-7	SE1/4 SE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Asclepias verticillata, Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	3.54	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is located in a lowpoint in the infield of the interchange where the inlet structure is not located at the lowest point allowing water to pond.		
W-8	SE1/4 SE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Typha angustifolia	0.00	No	Isolated	Not indicated	Small wetland less than 20 square feet in size. Located at the bottom of drain that leads to overheead interchange ramp.		
W-9	NE1/4 NW1/4 S35 T7N R21E	M, SS	Equisetum arvense, Juncus dudleyi, Salix interior, Typha angustifolia	16.47	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Groundwater fed wetland partially dominated by sandbar willow. Evicence of wetland fill observed. Fill material includes sod and clay soil mixed with cobble.		
W-10	NW1/4 NW1/4 S35 T7N R21E	М	Poa pratensis	0.00	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is less than 20 square feet in size and surrounds an inlet structure that is elevated slightly above the surrounding grade allowing for water to pond.		
W-11	NW1/4 NW1/4 S35 T7N R21E	М	Juncus canadensis, Juncus dudleyi, Poa pratensis	12.48	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area appears to be ground water fed. It is located within a lowpoint along the transmission line corridor. The wetland area is between the corridor access drive and a concrete retaining wall.		

## Appendix D Wetland Information Table I-94 East-West Corridor Milwaukee County, WI

Wetland ID	Location Description	Classification <sup>1</sup>	Dominant Plant Species	Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	Mapped Waterway?	Opinion of Jurisdiction (Isolated / Non- Isolated)	WWI Classification	Comments
W-12	NW1/4 NW1/4 S35 T7N R21E	М	Agrostis gigantea, Eleocharis obtusa, Poa pratensis	6.36	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area appears to be ground water fed. It is located within a lowpoint along the transmission line corridor. The wetland area is between the corridor access drive and a steep slope.
W-13	NW1/4 NW1/4 S35 T7N R21E	М	Eleocharis obtusa, Poa pratensis	6.71	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area appears to be ground water fed. It is located within a lowpoint along the transmission line corridor. The wetland area is between the corridor access drive and a steep slope.
W-14	SE1/4 SW1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Agrostis gigantea, Poa pratensis	0.00	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is located between an exit ramp and upland area where water is trapped.
W-15	SE1/4 SW1/4 S26 T7N R21E	М	Phalaris arundinacea, Poa pratensis	5.20	No	Isolated	Not Indicated	Wetland area is located bwtween the interstate highway and exit ramp where water moves slowley enough through the swale towards an inlet drain to allow the wetland criteria to have developed.
W-16	SW1/4 NE1/4 S26 T7N R21E	M, RPF, RPE	Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Panicum virgatum, Persicaria maculosa, Poa pratensis	11.02	Yes	Non-Isolated	FH2	Area is comprised of the Menomonee River, Sparsley vegetated mudflats, forested emergent aquatic areas, and a new open space area constructed between 2007 and 2010 that is now partially functioning as a wetland.

Wetland type classification based on the WDOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline . M = Wet meadow, RPE = Riparian Emergent, RPF = Riparian Wooded, SM = Shallow Marsh, DM= Deep Marsh, WS = Wooded Swamp, SS = Shrub Scrub, AB = Aquatic Bed.